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Monthly Performance Report

APRIL 1979



U.S. Department of Energy

National Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Program

National Solar Data Program

NOTICE ____

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MONTHLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

LIVING SYSTEMS

APRIL 1979

I. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Living Systems site is a single-family residence in Davis, California. The home has approximately 1700 square feet of conditioned space. The solar energy system consists of two independently controlled systems: an active system for preheating domestic-hot-water (DHW) and a passive system for space heating the home.

The active solar DHW system has an array of flat-plate collectors with a gross area of 46 square feet. The array faces south at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizontal. Potable city water is the transfer medium used throughout the system. In the event of freezing and no insolation, the controller drains the water from the collectors. When water in the collector is sufficiently warmer than the water in the preheat storage tank, the controller starts the circulation between the preheat tank and the collector. The preheat tank holds 82-gallons of water which is supplied, on demand, to a conventional 20-gallon DHW tank. When the water preheated by solar energy is not hot enough to satisfy the hot water load, a natural gas burner in the DHW tank provides auxiliary energy for water heating. The system is shown schematically in Figure 1.

The passive solar space heating system is of the direct-gain type illustrated schematically in Figure 2. Incident solar energy is admitted to the building through both the large south-facing vertical windows (approximately 200 square feet) and the overhead skylight (approximately 80 square feet at 60 degrees from the horizontal). Manually operated insulating curtains provide insulation during the night and sunless days for the south-facing collector windows. Manually operated insulating shutters also provide night insulation for the skylight glazing and are aluminum coated to provide reflection to the space below when open. Solar energy storage is provided by steel tubes that contain approximately 3600 gallons of water. The tubes are painted blue and placed near the south window wall and under the skylight. Additional

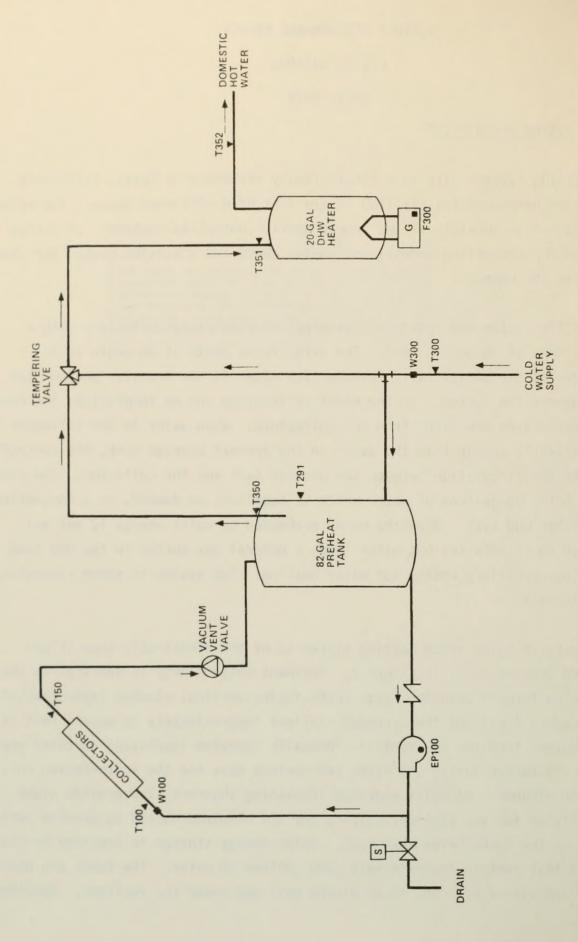
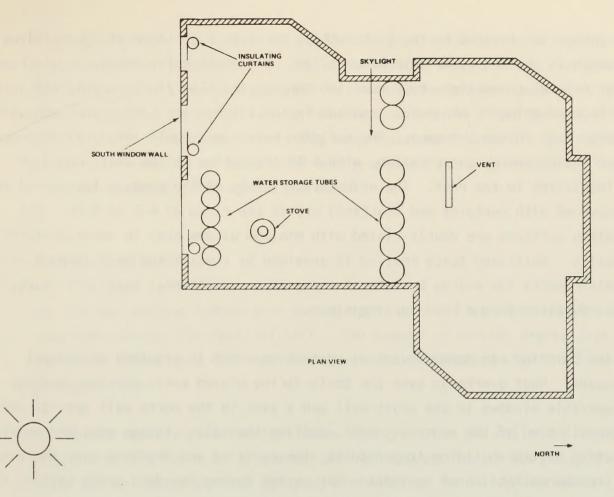


Figure 1. LIVING SYSTEMS ACTIVE SOLAR DOMESTIC HOT WATER SYSTEM SCHEMATIC



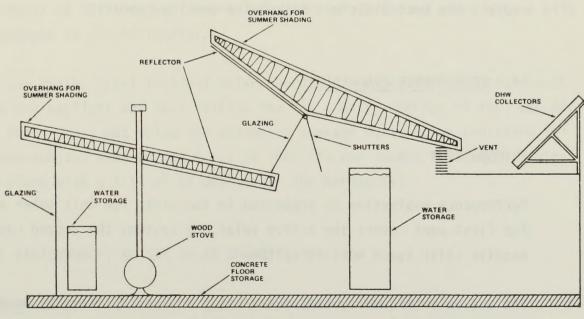


Figure 2. LIVING SYSTEMS PASSIVE SPACE HEATING SYSTEM

EAST SIDE VIEW

storage is provided by the 6-inch-thick concrete slab floor of the building which is covered by ceramic brown tiles. Collected solar energy is distributed by natural convection, by conduction through the slab floor, and by radiation. Floor covering is minimal: linoleum in the kitchen and eating area and white shag rugs in two bedrooms. The building envelope is well insulated in order to ensure energy conservation, with R-19 insulation in the walls and R-30 insulation in the roof. The effective R-values of the windows (uncovered and covered with curtains and shutters) are in the range of R-2 to R-10. All glass surfaces are double-glazed with minimum window area in nonsouth-facing walls. Auxiliary space heating is provided by a gas-fired wall furnace which distributes the energy by natural convection. Additional auxiliary energy can be supplied from a wood-burning stove.

The building has summer overheat protection which is provided by several means: Roof overhangs over the south-facing glazed areas provide shading; operable windows in the south wall and a vent in the north wall provide cross-ventilation of the house at night, cooling the solar storage mass and moderating daytime building temperatures; the curtains and shutters over the windows prevent collection of incident solar energy during the day; and a ceiling fan assists the heat distribution and the venting process.

II. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

Performance evaluation is presented in two parts for this solar energy site: The first part covers the active solar DHW system; the second covers the passive solar space heating system.

The active solar DHW system, extensively damaged by freezing on December 8, was repaired during April. However, during the interim period and the repair activities, some sensors became inoperative; therefore, only limited information is available on this system. The active solar DHW system satisfied

14 percent of the hot water load, while the passive solar space heating system satisfied 100 percent of the space heating demand during the month. The wood-burning stove was operated in order to reduce the space heating load, but this occured for only a few hours during the first morning of the month. Daily variations in building temperature were minimal, indicating the presence of substantial amounts of energy storage capacity. Comfort levels remained reasonable throughout the month.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

The average ambient temperature during April was 57°F as compared with the long-term average for April of 58°F. The number of heating degree-days for the month (based on a 65°F reference) was 341 as compared with the long-term average of 227.

During the month, total incident solar energy on the DHW collector array was 2.0 million Btu for a daily average of 1485 Btu per square foot. This was below the estimated average daily solar radiation for this geographical area during April of 2011 Btu per square foot for a south-facing plane with a tilt of 45 degrees to the horizontal.

During the month, total incident solar energy on the passive collector south windows and skylight was 10.3 million Btu for a daily average of 1263 Btu per square foot. This was below the estimated average daily solar radiation for this geographical area during April of 1800 Btu per square foot for a southfacing plane with a tilt of 60 degrees to the horizontal.

THERMAL PERFORMANCE, ACTIVE SOLAR DHW SYSTEM

<u>Collector</u> - The total incident solar radiation on the DHW collector array for the month of March was 2.0 million Btu. The collector system, inoperative due to freeze damage in December, was repaired on April 23. However, while the collectors were inoperative during the first part of the month, the storage, pipes, sensors, etc. were still working. There was leakage of 0.024

million Btu from the passive heating system into the DHW preheat system. When the system was repaired on April 23, the collector pump sensor was made inoperative and the auxiliary fuel sensor load already failed on March 4. In addition to the leakage, solar energy was collected for a total of 0.216 million Btu. The effective solar collector array efficiency was 11 percent, based on total insolation. The operating energy required by the collector loop was not measurable, despite the zeroes indicated in the printed report.

<u>DHW Load</u> - The DHW system consumed 0.216 million Btu of solar energy. The hot water load was 1.6 million Btu. The passive system spill-over and the energy collected after the system was repaired resulted in fossil fuel energy savings of 0.36 million Btu. A daily average of 113 gallons of DHW was consumed at an average temperature of 125°F delivered from the tank.

THERMAL PERFORMANCE, PASSIVE SOLAR SPACE HEATING SYSTEM

The total incident solar radiation on the collector windows for the month of April was 10.3 million Btu. The total collected solar energy for the month of April was 3.9 million Btu. The total solar energy delivered to the space heating load was 3.7 million Btu, resulting in a collector array efficiency of 36 percent, based on total incident insolation. Auxiliary thermal energy was not used to satisfy the space heating load, and the pilot light was turned off to save energy. The result was a fossil fuel energy savings of 6.1 million Btu. The solar fraction of this load was 100 percent. The average storage temperature for the month was 68°F.

During the early morning of the first day in April, the wood-burning stove was used to satisfy a measurable amount of the building load. During April, this renewable energy was only 0.042 million Btu. Assuming a wood-stove energy conversion efficiency of 30 percent, this 0.042 million Btu is less than 1 percent of a cord of dry hardwood (such as oak). In terms of the savings of nonrenewable energy, the renewable thermal energy derived from the wood was equivalent to over 0.07 million Btu of fossil fuel energy.

The interior comfort level was measured at 69°F in both zone 1, the south end of the building, and zone 2, the north end. A slight daily temperature difference is usually expected because comfort zone 2 is heated by conduction through the slab and walls, and by convection and infiltration through the doors.

OBSERVATIONS

During the month of April, the passive solar system completely satisfied the space heating with enough energy left over to raise the storage temperature by 2°F. The woodburning stove was used a few hours during the first day of the month. With the space heating load reduced by milder weather, operation of the reflective (and insulating) shutters and curtains was not as critical, and the operational to incident solar energy went down. This resulted in a lower solar conversion efficiency. The curtains are not yet fully operational. With reasonably large uncurtained windows in the northeast bedroom, some afternoon overheating has occurred. The DHW system was repaired during the month. The monthly average DHW solar fraction was 14 percent for the last seven days of the month; after the repairs, the solar fraction jumped to 41 percent.

Computed comfort levels inside the building were very stable during the entire month in both zones of the building, varying at most by $1^{\circ}F$ over the daily averages.

The fuel meter and collector pump sensors were inoperative and the water meter read high. Installation of insulating curtains has not been completed by the owner.

ENERGY SAVINGS

The solar energy systems yielded a total fossil fuel energy savings of 6.5 million Btu. The DHW system provided an estimated fossil fuel energy savings of 0.36 million Btu, while the space heating system contributed a fossil fuel energy savings of 6.1 million Btu.

III. ACTION STATUS

Boeing has been requested to inspect the sensor anomalies.

SOLAR HEATING AND COCLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

MONTHLY REPORT SITE SUMMARY

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SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

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SOLAR HEATING AND COCLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

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SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

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SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

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SCLAR HEATING AND COCLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

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SOLAR HEATING AND COCLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

MONTHLY REPORT PASSIVE SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT SDE AR/1046-79/04

DAVIS. CALIFOPNIA SITE: LIVING SYSTEMS (159-2) REPORT PERIOD: APRIL, 1979

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